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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

Have You Sent In Your Christmas Greetings?

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Mountain Hermitage

By N. W.

Mr. King and Minorities

Being on the receiving end of attack for so long, we reflect, has more or less conditioned our reflexes. Thus in any political argument, whether it concerns us or some issue quite remote, we sympathize automatically with the defending side and line up in our own mind the case to rebut the opposition.

So it is with Mackenzie King vs. the rest.

We have been wading through what must now be a million words on the conscription crisis of the past few weeks. The official record in Hansard, the daily press accounts, the inside reportage from the battery of trained parliamentary correspondents, the editorial emphasis of the partisan press and the interpretive reviews by the weekly news magazines. The net result seems to be that our instinctive inclination to give Mr. King the benefit of the doubt is bolstered by a considerable weight of factual evidence.

Our own nutshell account is simple. Mr. King has been in the game long enough to know the score. He knows the political temper of the people of Quebec. He recognizes their opposition to overseas conscription, and their reason therefore. It has been his lifelong creed to give that one-third of Canada's population what he believes to be their due right, both because of moral principles and in the grave need of trying to narrow rather than to widen the gap between French and English-speaking people in the nation. Thus his long-maintained opposition to the actual introduction of overseas conscription.

The battle picture in the Low Countries, however, presented in inescapable terms the acute need for reinforcements for Canadian infantrymen. Mr. King resorted to every possible means to find the reinforcements voluntarily—even to the point of appointing a new defence minister and facing an uprising in his cabinet. Finally recognizing that no alternative remained but to despatch trained NRMA men overseas and to take a chance on the resulting temper of Quebec, Mr. King came around in a sudden 24-hour switch.

His timing of events, plus his judgment of the calibre of the men for and against him, has proved his ability as a politician. If his record of personal integrity has been attacked. But on the larger issue of trying to maintain national unity in Canada, history only can judge his statesmanship. Our guess is that the judgment will be in his favor.

We might add the rider that an instinctive distrust with home-front patriots, with whom we have had too much experience, is also an important factor determining our judgment. Without doubting the sincerity of the majority of those demanding overseas conscription, there are others who are only too glad to see somebody else doing the fighting.

ON FRENCH CANADIANS

Nisei readers will be interested in some of M. King's remarks on the French Canadian minority. He voiced in the Commons on November 27 the ideas which, I think, he would like to see prevail in policy for Canadians of Japanese origin.

"May I say further that if at times, though not as often as I should, I have sought to defend the men and women of the province of Quebec from the ruthless, unprincipled and often brutal attacks that have been made upon them by some people from other parts of the country who ought to know much better. It has not been merely because of my desire to see fair play and justice and to prevent a course of action which is indefensible in every way; it has been in the firm conviction that one who belongs to the majority cannot do too much in protecting the rights of the minority.

"This country is composed of minorities. Canada cannot be governed unless the rights of minorities are respected. This country cannot be held together as a nation otherwise.

"It is not only the French Canadians who compose a minority. We have large minorities here of other races as well, and the responsible leader who has to do with the administration of affairs of this country who does not consider the rights of minorities will never be capable of holding this nation together.

"Think of their position in relation to the war; let us speak very frankly of what some of our French-Canadian friends have come to fear. It is not conscription as such that they are afraid of. They have submitted to conscription already under the National Resources Mobilization Act. They have accepted that situation, and they are obeying the law. But they look upon overseas conscription as a symbol of domination by the majority. I hope my fellow Canadians will look at that aspect of it.

Road Camps Cut Pioneer Road from Edmonton to Coast

Road contruction camps manned by more than 1,500 Japanese evacuees from the restricted coastal zone succeeded in bridging a gap of 140 miles and putting a pioneer road through from Jasper to Blue River, the current issue of MacLean's magazine reports.

The magazine said that government regulations forbidding the publication of progress reports on the the road had been lifted and that it could now be revealed that a direct road connects Edmonton and Vancouver.

"The road has been cut through and graded via Jasper, Alta., Blue River and Kamloops, B. C., and may be opened for tourist traffic next year, although there is still considerable work to complete on the pioneer road before it will be open for traffic. It shortens the distance between Edmonton and the coast by some 200 miles.

"Along its route are placid lakes, tumbling waterfalls, and thundering rivers, winding through a sportsman's paradise of fishing streams and big-game hunting, including mountain goat, deer, moose and bear."

Edmonton's 20-year dream of a direct highway to the Pacific coast, one that would be a tourist route of scenic grandeur, has thus become a reality, said the magazine.

Major work on the northern end of the gap was carried out during the spring and summer of 1942, when about ten camps were established. Later a majority of the men remaining in the camps were moved to camps in the southern portion at Lempriere, Thunder River and Pyramid. At the present time only one camp at Thunder River is still in operation, being staffed by a crew of about fifty evacuees.

CCYM Delegates Condemn Racism in Universities

MONTREAL, P.Q.—Racial discrimination in Canadian universities was condemned by delegates at the final session of the national convention of the Co-operative Commonwealth Youth Movement at the Windsor Hotel held on Tuesday last week.

The delegates drew up a resolution which charged that "racial discrimination by university authorities directed against Canadian students of Japanese origin has been occurring in universities across Canada." It further deplored that Jewish students "have constantly been subjected to similar discrimination", and urged upon universities the "essential justice of recognizing equality in civil rights among all Canadian citizens," reported the Montreal Gazette.

The delegates claimed that government rehabilitation facilities were inadequate to deal with the problems of the post-war period, and urged that the government immediately plan for the use of the country's natural resources to provide full employment in the postwar world.

Collins Quits BCSC Post To Return to Former Work

Definite word that George Collins will not continue as Commissioner of Japanese Placement was made known in a report from Winnipeg that he had returned to his former post as assistant deputy minister of public works for Manitoba on December 1.

The announcement was made by Hon. Erick Willis, Manitoba minister.

Mr. Collins had been on loan to the federal government for the past two years, with headquarters in Vancouver.

His successor has not yet been named, although it is understood that post will again be filled by an official from eastern Canada.

In the meantime, J. N. Lister who succeeded A. W. Eastwood in the Vancouver office last November, has been directing affairs of the newly-named Japanese division of the Department of Labor.

Mr. Lister was formerly travelling supervisor for the area from Lethbridge to Fort William. Prior to that he was supervisor at the Sandon housing centre.

NEWS REEL

Community Centre in Fairview Property

VANCOUVER, B. C. — A church and a gymnasium in the Fairview district formerly owned by Japanese and now in federal custody was being considered as a possible headquarters for community centre in Fairview and Mount Pleasant districts, the Vancouver Province reported.

The report did not state the exact location of the property other than to say it is in the Fairview district.

Okanagan Extends Thanks

NEW DENVER, B.C.—H. P. Loughheed, supervisor of the centre here said this week that he was in receipt of letters from the famous Cold Stream Ranch, near Vernon, one of the largest apple ranches in the Okanagan and from the North Okanagan Committee thanking him and the B.C.S.C. for securing the services of Japanese evacuee workers.

The letters further thank the Japanese workers for aiding the gathering of the record fruit crop and expresses their satisfaction and appreciation for the evacuee labour.

COUPLE TO WED IN KASLO

KASLO, B. C.—The marriage will take place of Hanako, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kintaro Narase, of Kaslo, B. C., formerly of Steveston, to Mr. George Saito, eldest son of Mrs. Chise Saito of Barnwell, Alta. and formerly of Vancouver, at the St. Andrew's United Church here 5 o'clock on December 11.

Grand Forks Denies Civic Election on Evacuee Issue

Charging that the Nelson Daily News correspondent who reported on the coming Grand Forks civic elections in that newspaper on data obtained from "street gossip", the Grand Forks Gazette denied that the new nominees were running "for the purpose of giving free rein to the Japanese in the matter into the city" last week.

Declared the Grand Forks Gazette columnist:

It was quite a surprise to the people of Grand Forks, especially those who attended the meeting to form a ratepayers association to find that they were all mixed up in the Japanese problem. At least that was the idea they received when they read the Nelson Daily News of last Saturday when it carried a story under the bold black heading "Lively Election Contest Over Japanese Issue Seen at Forks." The story carried the Grand Forks dateline of November 24, the night of the meeting

(Please Turn to Page 8)

Latent Danger of Racialism Seen in Toronto Licence Case

—Saturday Night, Free Press Editors:

WINNIPEG, Man.—Discriminatory action taken by the Toronto Police Commission in refusing to grant trade licences to applicants because of their racial ancestry has been roundly condemned by the Winnipeg Free Press, outstanding Canadian daily, in its editorial page of December 1.

Refusal of the Toronto authorities to grant the licences, declared the Free Press, "is a sheer racial discrimination of a kind that decent people should not tolerate."

Said its editorial:

"Racialism is by no means dead or even dying in Canada as recent events in Toronto prove. There, according to Saturday Night (the Canadian weekly news journal) two men were refused licences to carry on their occupations by the Toronto Police Commission solely on the grounds of their ancestry. One was a German by ancestry. The other was, by ancestry, a Japanese. The German had lived in Canada since 1930. The other was born in Canada and was therefore a British subject by birth. Saturday Night comments:

This sort of thing can be done by any authority which has the licensing power in its hands, if it wants to do it. A permit to build a residence may be refused in Forest Hill because the applicant is Russian, or in Quebec City because he is English. It might even come in time that nobody who is not a member of the Orange Order can operate a street organ in Toronto, and nobody who is not a member of the Order of Jacques Cartier can run a news-stand in Hull.

These suggestion are of course extreme, but they reveal the latent possibilities of a situation which has already developed too far in this country. How can Canada, or any of its provinces or other governmental bodies, deny the right of its citizens to engage in lawful occupations and activities? Above all, how can a country whose populations embraces persons of almost every racial origin under the sun begin to discriminate one against another?

In time of war certain measures have to be adopted. The Defence of Canada regulations provide for them. But none of them apply to an electrician or a radio man in Toronto seeking only to earn an honest living, as in the case under present review. This is a sheer racial discrimination of a kind that decent people should not tolerate. There is nothing in the facts to suggest that either of the persons discriminated against might be dangerous to a nation at war. Indeed, all the Toronto Police Commission has said is that it consulted the Business Men's Association on the subject. By what right does such a body decide that A, B, or C shall or shall not earn his living as he sees fit? A queer, discreditable business, surely.

Maitland Opposes Franchise Grant to East Indians

VICTORIA, B. C. — The Canadian Press reported Tuesday that Attorney General R. L. Maitland had told a delegation of East Indians from the Khalsa Diwan Society that he does not personally favor extension of the franchise to them at this time.

The Attorney-General told the group he would pass on its request to the cabinet, but that, speaking for himself, he did not think the present opportune for such action.

"Speaking for myself, the Oriental vote question is one which has been accepted and settled in this province for 50 years," the CP quoted him as saying. "The East Indians are advancing an argument differing somewhat from those of the past."

Mr. Maitland declared that the 50,000 people who are away fighting in the war should be permitted to give consideration to any change in major policies or doctrines applying in this country and that "this is not the time to consider any change about which they could not be consulted."

He added that this was his own personal opinion.

Bucket Brigade Holds Blaze at Bay As Spectacular Fire Destroys Home

(Special to The New Canadian)

NEW DENVER, B. C.—A spectacular fire forking flames fifty feet into the night sky in spite of a slight rain, terrified residents of the New Denver Orchard Thursday night last week at 7:30 p.m. when the Higo-Oda home, House No. 148, Marine Drive was razed to the ground. Authorities are uncertain as to the source of the blaze.

The house was shared by two families, Mrs. Higo and Mr. and Mrs. Oda and child. Mrs. Higo was absent from her side of the house, having left to visit friends and locking the front door at about 5:30 p.m. Only Mr. Oda was home sleeping, while Mrs. Oda and baby were at bath. The fire was discovered belatedly when the flames roared into uncontrollable fury which resisted the efforts of the valiant fire brigade and the New Denver Fire Brigade. The inferno threatened to develop into a major fire affecting the neighboring houses but the bucket brigade, formed in frenzied last minutes, threw water on to the flames and on to the neighboring houses and kept the danger at bay. The New Denver Fire Brigade arrived soon but the flames were beyond control. Once the flames leapt to the trees but prompt application of the saw brought down the burning tree.

Total loss was suffered by the Oda family, nothing was saved. Mrs. Higo was due to so [illegible] the very next day to join her husband and her baggage had been moved so her losses were lighter, being mostly confined to personal effects and changes of clothing.

Mr. Oda attempted to rescue valuables through the window when the flames closed the front door but was badly burned. He was helped from the scene, shocked and burned, and was hospitalized immediately. He is still in the hospital with first and second degree burns of the face and hands. The B.C.S.C. Welfare Department is assisting the burned-out family.

AT THE FIRE—the vivid tongues of flame lighted the orchard in an eerie light and cast its light over the large awed crowd . . . B.C.S.C. officials were all present assisting . . . the deep sobbing of some women, half in fear, half in tight tension . . . Mr. Coombe of the New Denver Fire Brigade shouting in English . . . the volunteer bucket brigade directed by many stentorian tones of highly colorful vernacular Japanese . . . the old lady rushing to help with a small aluminum pot splashing with water . . . the strident compelling call of the fire-gong rung from the high ladder racing with the equally swift mouth-to-mouth shout of "Fire". And the next morning . . . the charcoal black pieces of lumber strewn about . . . the green frozen cedar trees with their trunks seared with stain . . . and the twisted black steel frame of a sewing machine, stood standing, a sharp reminder of the total loss by the Oda family.

Maniseis Plan Progressive Program

By H. B. Sasaki

WINNIPEG, Man.—"We have always been of the opinion that the club could be of real value to the rest of the boys in Winnipeg and Manitoba," wrote J. N. Lister new manager of the B. C. Security Commission recently to the Maniseis Club, in praising the club's activities.

"It is quite a long time since we heard any report from you regarding your club activities and we sincerely hope that you are not allowing to be disorganized," wrote the former travelling supervisor for the area between Lethbridge and Ft. William.

TO PUBLISH BULLETINS

Plans have been made to purchase a mimeograph machine to publish a bulletin with which to keep the members posted with the club's activities.

A questionnaire is being drawn up by the educational convenor, Miss Y. Hikida to obtain ideas for a closer unity among members. Members are urged to submit any helpful ideas they may have at the next general meeting which is to be held sometime in January.

Out of town members are urged to take actvie part in the club's activities.

A Christmas Ball is being planned to held sometime in the near future and all are cordially invited to attend. Tickets are being sold by social convenors Misses Enta and Takatsu and most of the Maniseis Club members.

The Maniseis Club opened the new term with a general and election meeting on Sunday, November 19 at the St. Stephen's Hall.

The scheduled election was postponed until November 26, due to a number of members being absent. Other business on hand, however, was discussed. George Sasaki presided in the chair.

The chairman in his opening address urged that members be more prompt in attending meeting declaring "these meetings concern you as well as others."

President Elmer Oike presented a review of the past summer's club activities. He gave an interesting account of the efforts of the Maniseis to curb the passing of the franchise Bill 135 and its amendments. Also included in his report was the participation of the Maniseis Club in the various programs of the Youth Commission in Winnipeg.

TO CARRY ON C.Y.C. WORK

"Although reports are that the Canadian Youth Commission of Canada will dissolve sometime in the near future, the Winnipeg Sub-Committee is making plans to carry on the Commission work indefinitely," he said. "It is felt by all Winnipeg members that the work connected with this Commission will be of utmost importance in making this a better country."

A permanent representative of various youth organizations is being asked to be sent to Committee meetings which are to be held from time to time at the Provincial Normal School he said. In concluding his speech, the President asked the members to elect two representatives; one to attend the meetings of the group doing research work on "Minority problems" and the other to attend regular committee meetings. He also suggested that a third delegate be elected to attend the coming Youth Hearing which the C.Y.C. will sponsor soon, the result of which hearing will be presented to Ottawa.

A brief summary of the secretary's report was submitted by secretary Bill Sasaki. A report by the treasurer "Happy" S. Hirayama disclosed that after all expenses were deducted, a balance of $101.33 was in the treasury.

ELECTION RESULTS

Approximately sixty members attended the election meeting held on Sunday, November 26. George Sasaki again presided as chairman.

After a brief address in which he thanked the members for their puntuality, the chairman opened nominations for the executive.

The result of the re-election are as follows:

George Sasaki, president; Sam Seto vice-president; H. B. Sasaki, recording and corresponding secretary; Ty S. Minamide, Japanese secretary; "Happy" S. Hirayama, treasurer; Elmer E. Oike and Emy Nishioka, auditors.

The Programme Committee included: Henry Kusano, chairman; Miss Yoshiro Hikida, education convenor; Molly Enta and Rosa Takatsu, social convenors, Tucker Tanabe and Fred K. Enta, recreational convenors.

George C. Sasaki was chosen to represent the Maniseis Club at the meetings of the Winnipeg Sub-Committee of the C.Y.C. and Sam Seto was elected to attend the "Minority problems" discussions of the Sub-Committee.

The new executive discussed new business briefly before adjourning. The motion that Harold A. Hirose, who gave much needed assistance last term was unanimously passed.

A separate treasury report for the rural and city members will be kept, it was decided. This concession was made due to the possibility of larger expenditures which might be incurred with get-togethers and socials among the city members. However, rural members are welcome to attend the get-togethers as often as they can without additional expense to themselves.

Orange Blossoms... and such stuff

FUJIKI—KAI

Former New Westminsterites will note with interest the wedding of Shizuko Grace, eldest daugther of Mrs. Tami Kai of Kaslo, B. C. and the late Mr. Y. Kai to Mr. Hiromu Fujiki, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Deisaburo Fujiki of Reymond, Alta. which took place on December 7 at the St. Andrew's United Church in Kaslo. Rev. W. R. McWilliams of Tashme officiated.

Baishakunins were Rev. and Mrs. McWilliams.

FUKUSHIMA—HAMAZAKI

The wedding took place of Nobuko, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Hamazaki of New Denver, B.C. and Mr. Susumu Fukushima third son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Fukushima of Slocan, B. C. at New Denver on December 3. Rev. Hanson officiated at the ceremony.

Baishakunins for the newlyweds were Mr. and Mrs. N. Akune and Mr. and Mrs. T. Higo.

YAMASHITA—SUGAMORI

Picture Butte, Alta. was the scene when Miss Toshi Sugamori of Iron Springs, Alta. and Mr. Masao Yamashita of Picture Butte, said their "I do's" at the Picture Butte Buddhist Church on November 24. Rev. Y. Kawamura officiated.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. Machida and Mr. and Mrs. Edamura.

SHOJI—NASU

Wedding bells chimed as Masako, eldest daughter of Mrs. Yae Nasu of Greenwood, B.C. exchanged marriage vows with Mr. Noboru Shoji, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Yakichi Shoji of Christina Lake, B.C. on November 5. The ceremony was held at the Alpine Lodge, Christina Lake, officiated by Rev. Y. Ogura.

Baishakunins were Mr. and Mrs. Mankichi Yoshida and Mr. and Mrs. Yasaburo Hamagami.

*

ENGAGEMENT

The engagement was announced of Tamiko, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Watafu Sarayama of Picture Butte, Alta. to Eijiro Tsujikawa of Edmonton, Alta. on November 26 at Picture Butte.

OBITUARY

SANYA KITAMURA

The death is reported of Sanya Kitamura who passed away on November 22 at the Sinean Hospital. Final funeral rites were held on November 24 at the New Denver Buddhist Church.

MASAO KASHINO

A prominent leader in the Vancouver fishing industry before the war, Masao Kashino passed away after a lengthly illness on November 20 at the Royal Inland Hospital in Kamloops. "Otsuya" services were held on November 21 and final funeral rites were ministered on November 24. The funeral was held at the Dwyer Funeral Parlours in Kamloops.

The deceased is survived by his wife, three sons, and two daughters.

KEIJI NAGATA

There passed away on November 22, Keiji Nagata, 78, at the New Denver Sanatorium. Funeral service was held on November 24 at the Rosebery School Hall.

Fowler Bed Donated to N. D. San by K. Saimoto

NEW DENVER, B. C.—A Fowler bed, a special hospital bed, was presented to the Japanese Patients of th New Denver Sanatorium by Mr. K. Saimoto of Minto, B.C. in the memory of his late son, Yukio Saimoto.

The Patients gratefully acknowledge with deepest thanks to his kindness in donating this Fowler bed which will indeed be welcome in alleviating many discomforts.

The passing away of Yukio Saimoto was a sad loss to many of his fellow patients as well to those outside. During the time of his illness, he was popular with the fellow patients for his nonchalant joviality which even in time of distress never faltered a moment.

In Memoriam

To the time when you were with us

That dwell on the memories of the day that hath been.

Prairie Notes of Interest

Alberta Nisei Hold First Basketball Practise Session

COALDALE, Alta. — The Alberta Nisei Basketball League began to take form with the first practise game held here recently with the local quintet trouncing the visiting Taber team by a 42-24 score.

Toki Toyama, recent arrival from New Denver, B.C. who starred on the Vancouver Vegas Junior entry team in the Intermediate Community League in pre-evacuation days, paced the winners to victory sinking 18 digits.

High scorer for the losers was Satoshi Johnny Yamabe, ex-team mate of Toyama on the Vegas team.

*

The Coaldale Y.M.W.B.A. acknowledge with deep gratitude, the very generous donation of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Yamamoto of Coaldale in commoration of their recent marriage.

The YMWBA lost an active member recently with the departure of Tsutomu "Toots" Yoshida, who left for Lemon Creek to join his mother who was taken ill suddenly.

The Bussei Association extend best wishes to Mr. Yoshida and wish his mother a speedy recovery from her illness.

Rev. Akagawa

MORRIS, Man.—Rev. Y. Akagawa arrived here at his home on November 14 after completing a tour of all interior towns in B. C. and other points following the United Church Conference of Japanese Workers held at New Denver early in October. He also made an extended survey of conditions in southern Alberta districts during his one week stopovers in various communities in that province.

Rev. Akagawa wishes to extend his sincere thanks to all his friends for their cordial welcome and hospitality extended to him on his travels in B. C. and in Alberta.

B.C. Girls' Club Sponsor Hamilton Nisei Social

HAMILTON, Ont. — B. C. Girls' Club members were host to invited Hamilton Nisei boys at a social held at the All People's Church on Sherman Street on Thursday, November 23. Also invited were executive members of the Sophy-Ed Club.

Chiyo Hyodo, president of the groups acted as convenor of the evening. Dancing started the party and later a sing song was enjoyed under the inspiring leadership of Rev. W.H. Pike with Mone Arikado at the piano. Just before tea was served, Rev. Pike spoke to the Nisei on Credit Unions and urged them to seriously consider forming such an organization. Pointing out how a sum of money might come in useful to relocees beginning homes again, Rev. Pike stated he would be glad to assist in the project if it was started in Hamilton.

Present were approximately 30 Nisei including Jimmy Kai of Brantford. Also special guests were Miss Ruth Tillman and Mrs. W. H. Pike.

Picture Butte Chinooks Open New Term Activities

By Y. H.

PICTURE BUTTE, Alta.—The Picture Butte Chinooks resumed activities for a new term and held a election of officers at the Koepke's Hall on November 12.

The following officers were elected: Norman Ikebuchi, president; Marian Hattori and Dickie Saroyama, vice-presidents; Yosh. Hattori, secretary; Hisako Yahiro, recording secretary; George Ikebuchi, treasurer; Viole Tokuyasu and Kaz Ito, social convenors; Susie Kobashigawa and Kiyo Moriyama, sports convenors.

All the young people of Picture Butte and districts are eligible to enter this organization and are cordially invited to attend all meetings.

SOCIAL NOTE

Prior to the recent departure of Mr. and Mrs. Tashiyuki Moriyama to Cobourg, Ontario, a farewell party was held for them at the Koepke's Hall. Miss Dickie Saroyama on behalf of the members presented the couple with a handsome wallet. Sing songs and games which included the "Virginia Reel" danced to the strains of "Pop Goes the Weasel" followed the presentation. A bang-up feast served by the girls brought the happy evening to a close. (By the way Kiyo, please pass the grapes.)

The Chinook members wish Jean and Tash every success and happiness in their new home.

Taber Beet Crop Estimated At Over Million Dollars

TABER, Alta.—Estimation of the total sugar beet harvest in Taber and districts was unofficially set at 100,000 tons or over late last month.

The harvest, which included produce from shipping stations, Reliance, Taval, Barnwell and Cranford, was still being loaded out to the sugar refinery. An estimated 48,000 ton was harvested in Barnwell and Cranford, 32,000 tons at Reliance and 20,000 tons at Taval, according to a Lethbridge Herald report. A number of evacuee families are employed on sugar beet farms in Barnwell and Cranford.

The total value of the beet harvest was estimated to exceed over one million dollars.

It had been previously forecast that the beet harvest in the Taber irrigation district would be closed by October 31, but cleaning up operations continued some time after that date.

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Kaslo Klippings

Kaslo High to Hold Concert

KASLO, B. C. — The students of the Kaslo High are rounding out the first term of many activities with a holiday season concert which will take place on December 13-14 for a two night showing. A number of Nisei students are taking active part in this concert.

The various clubs, operetta, dramatic, folk dancing and glee clubs, will present what promises to be an entertaining programme.

The Students' Council headed by Frank Kelso has on its staff the following: Victor Webber, vice-president; Kim Takeda, secretary; Molly Taira, treasurer. Representatives of the high school grades are: Akira Tajiri, Grade 12; Sadao Kitagawa, Grade 11; Victor Shimizu, Grade 10; Roy Driver, Grade 9.

Among the extra-curricular activities lined up for the school term, the publication of the "Kaslo Hi-Lites", school newspaper, is the centre of attention at the present time and the first edition will be "hot off the press" before the Christmas holidays.

Seven hospital patients from the Kaslo Victorian Hospital were transferred to the hospital at Tashme on Tuesday this week. This move was presumably made as another step toward closing down this centre. They were escorted to Tashme by RCMP officers.

Greenwood Wins Opener in Inter High Basketball Season

GRAND FORKS, B. C.—Piling up an early lead of 22-12 in the first two quarters, Greenwood High School students eked out a 31-25 win over the Grand Forks High School in the first game of the inter-high basketball season held on November 21.

The Grand Forks quintet led by S. Mukai, sank 12 points in the last half of the game and made a strong effort to overhaul their opponents but were unable to make the three baskets to tie up the score. The rallying Grand Forkers held the Greenwood team down to 3 digits in the third quarter and outscored them 10-6 in the last stanza.

The line up:

Grand Forks High — P. Hardy 5; S. Mukai 12; K. Seitz 4; A. Jones; R. Frankevich; P. Boyko 4; D. Little; T. Tomegai; E. Hemplinger; F. Takesaki.

Greenwood High — H. Mukai 7; F. Fujisawa 4; G. Fujisawa 2; T. Sakura 2; B. Perry; T. Iwai 2; T. Onizuka 6; T. Tanaka; A. Miura 6; T. Takeishi; K. Kawano 2; G. Fooks.

LEMON CREEK "MUM" SHOW

LEMON CREEK, B. C.—The second annual "mum" show of the Lemon Creek Chrysanthemum Society was held at the School Hall on November 11-12 with 150 entries on display.

The many specimens of the blooms attracted a large number of visitors.

HURRY with your GREETINGS!

The New Canadian, Kaslo, B. C.

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人力と共に物資金融をも總動員せよ

シーシーエフの全國大會が綱領を決定

（セントラル發）先週當地で開催されたシーシーエフの全國大會は十九項からなる領號的選擧綱領を決定し、カナダの政治制度に關しては「[illegible]されたる者の志願者で」の[illegible]別も直に撤去して國民總てを一般的經濟に向け得るやうにすると共に、カナダのあらゆる資源、物資と金融を人力と共に全面的に總動員する事をシーシーエフは要求する。斯る政策のみが我が國民に對して充分なる支持を與へ、戦後復舊の際に於ても完全的就職を保障することが出來るのであると云ふ決議を通過した。全國指導者にはコールドウエル氏は、全國議長にはサスカチワン大學のスコット教授が満場一致を以て再選された。選擧綱領の中には次の如きことも含まれてゐる。

△軍需工場の改廢　公有又は協同組合所有の下に工場を繼改して全的に運營を保持し民間の必要品を製造すること

△土地に事　全的振替を保持するため州、市町村と協力して大々的に事を起せ

△金融の社會化—經濟計畫にることを必要なる貯蓄をつくり人民の貯金に完全なる保障を與へるために銀行其他重要なる金融機關を社會化せよ

△鑛業の社會化—獨占的性質あるもの又はカナダ國民にとつて有害なる鑛業は、カナダの經濟を獨占から解放し國家的計畫經濟により最大限度の生産を行ふためには之を公有又は協同組合の所有下におき社會化してデモクラチックに管理せよ

△農業　農産物に適正なる價格を保證し、輸出及其他協同組合的な農業を經營せんとする者に對助し、土壤調査、灌漑、農村の電化等による農家援助

△漁業—漁者が適正なる標準の生活を營み得るやうに最低値段を保證し公營のパッキング工場等の設置

△勞働—全國的に高き標準を設定する爲め全國的立法規定を制定し、被傭者が勞働に對し充分なる最低賃金、同じ仕事に對する同一賃金、退職最低年給、賃金付休暇等を規定す

△協同組合—現存する州法を補足する新の法律を制定して協同組合を新分野に擴張出來るやうにし、政府に協同組合省を設けること

△社會保險—大々的完全なる社會保險と社會保險制度を設け基本的人間の權利として凡る市民が之れに浴し得るやうにすること

△教育—州の權限を犯すことなしに國が教育費を補助出來るプログラムを設立すること

兵營を閉鎖

ビーシー州内の三ヶ所　新年早々に

（既報）ビーシー州内の大兵營の中少くとも三ヶ所は新年早々に閉鎖されるであらうと云はれるが、主として國防第六師團を含む總体は既に閉鎖されてゐる。これに含められる兵營はテラス、プリンス・ジョージ、ポート・アルバーニ及びホテル・ヴァンクーヴァーの兵舍もしめられる事になつてをり、チルリワク、ヴァーノン、ナナイモの兵營も殘存するにしても規模は縮少されるだらうと云ふ。猶カナダ空軍の人員も向ふ六ケ月間には數千人の減員を豫定されてをり其の手始めとしての八百名（中五十人は婦人）は既にジェリコのセンターから解職されて民間の仕事に就いた。

二世クラブ　マニトバで

新期節の活動を開始

（ウイニペッグ通信）マニトバ二世クラブでは十一月十九日セント・ステフエンス・ホールに於て總會を開催し新しいシーズンの活動に入つたが役員は次の通り決定△會長佐々木ジョージ△副會長瀬戸サム△幹事佐々木ビル（日本文）南田エス△會計平山エス△監査役大池エルマー、西園ミキ

今日此の頃のスローカン

ノンキな生活でも悩みはある

あわただしい移動があつてから早くも三回目のクリスマスと正月を迎へる事になつた。何の土地でも三年の歳月の通り、住めば都で、漸く落着いた氣分で新年が出來さうな今日此頃のスローカンである。パイファームでもニウデンヴァーでも家を建増したりベースメントを作つたり、鷄を飼つたりでひどい荒れ地も畑となり、日本人の勤勉さを現はしてゐる。

今年の夏は野菜の品評會が[illegible]ファームで開かれ、驚く程色の立派な物が出品された。今年はまた松茸とりで、谷のおくまで多くの人が毎日出かけて好い收穫を得た。秋には生花や菊花の陳列會があつたり、敎育展覧會もあれば日本物の活動寫眞も折々見られる。ダンスの會もあれば演藝會もあると云つた工合で可成り賑いこんだ。食料品も昨年一昨年の事を考へたら豊富なものでお金さへ出せばマグロのさしみから、鶏卵で鶏肉が食べられる。實際もあればゲタも不自由なく買へる。至極ノンキな生活ではある。

だが若い人達には刺戟がなくてだん〴〵淋しくなるらしく、追々と東部へ出て行く。自然と殘る兄弟を待くやうになる樣子や家族について政府が余り少しく世話をしてくれたら、もつと多くの人が出て行くだらうに。

今は『忠誠』『不忠誠』を調べに來るとのことだが、或家では、主人は『不忠誠』といふて日本へ送り還して貰ふと頑張れば、細君や子供らは『忠誠』の方についた有様で、一家の中でさへまとまりがつかない始末。どうしてよいか悩みの一つであらう。

子ども達はクリスマスのプレセントの模様で、ドコに戰爭があるか判らない有様、一世も[illegible]ヨタヨタせず、よしや働けなくともマグロのさしみにタコの三杯酢、エビでもむいて、ヨーカンでも作り、お正月氣分を出すことにしては如何でせう。（ラーナイ生）

カズロー交友會の大親睦會

（カズロー）交友會では十二月九日夜ドリルホールに於て在留日本人一般の大親睦會を開催するが、人人は何れは方々へ散らなければならぬのを慮つてゐるうちに懇親をはかつておかうといふ意味を含めた例年の年末行事の一つである。

レモンクリーキの菊花展覧會

（レモンクリーキ通信）當地の菊花會では先頃ガーデン・ショーとして早咲きの菊花五十餘鉢を一般に公開したが十一月十一、十二兩日には學校ホールに於て百數十鉢の大輪、中輪、大作り、ブシ咲き、懸崖、盆栽、本邦の珍らしい種類など出品陳列して一般の觀覧に供したが頗る盛會であつた。

喪中につき

クリスマス及年賀の御挨拶を失禮致します

島田信一
Cascade, B.C.

廣告

今般アンセーテッド・クリナース・ダイヤース株式會社を賣却する事になりましたに就ては整理上、株主は姓名、現住所、株數、株券番號を水谷儀一郎氏
132 Collier St., Toronto 5, Ont.
まで至急通知下さい。

十一月二十六日
アンセーテッド・クリナース・ダイヤース株式會社

◉感謝　ニウデンヴァーのサナトリアム患者一同は次の諸氏よりの寄附に對して深謝してゐる△ニウデンヴァーの鈴木芳子氏よりチョコレート△ローズベリー日本人會より金壹封△ローズベリーの婦人一同より金壹封△ミントの雜本國松氏より逝去されし愛息幸雄君の記念として全患者に對し高價な特製病院用ベッド△ミントの雜本國松、寺口茂三郎兩氏より鮪△ミントの大津源治氏東行に際し金壹封

本紙援助を感謝

レイモンドの唐木三雄氏△マニトバ州モリスの赤川牧師△トロントの根來一衛氏よりそれ〴〵ニューカナデアン援助の寄附金を頂きましたのに對し紙上で深謝致します

結婚用の結納

▲祝包み▲奉書▲水引▲目録▲受目録等がございます

宮川
P.O. Box 1132 Vernon, B.C.

四男弘儀急性脳膜炎にて十一月十七日午前六時十分兄姉達の手當も看護も其効なく遂に死去仕候葬儀は同月十九日トロント市にて執行致し翌二十日火葬に附し遺骨は同月二十七日[illegible]に守られ無言の歸宅を致候につき三十日午後七時當地ホールに於て追悼會相營み候處[illegible]路にも拘らず[illegible]各方面より御鄭重なる追悼詞供花香料等を賜り[illegible]御禮申上候[illegible]先は略儀乍ら紙上を以て厚く御禮申上候

十二月二日　スローカンシティー

父　秋山太郎吉
母　[illegible]
在トロント　兄　[illegible]
同　妻　[illegible]
同　兄　[illegible]
同　妻　[illegible]
兄　[illegible]
妹　[illegible]
親族　[illegible]
友人代表　[illegible]

四男弘儀發病以來兄姉達の手厚き看護藥石も其効なく遂に死去仕候[illegible]葬儀[illegible]御配慮[illegible]式に際し[illegible]御參列を賜り[illegible]香料花輪[illegible]深謝[illegible]遺骨は去十一月二十七日[illegible]無事無言の歸宅[illegible]本意ながら[illegible]紙上を以て深く御禮申上候

十二月二日　スローカンシティー

父　秋山太郎吉
母　[illegible]
兄　[illegible]
妹　[illegible]
親族一同

在トロント日本人各位

椎野眞男儀[illegible]十一月二十日午後四時十五分カムループス病院にて[illegible]永眠[illegible]

十一月二十五日　カムループス

喪主　椎野[illegible]

親族（在日本）[illegible]

北村三郎儀[illegible]十二月二十二日[illegible]スローカン病院に於て[illegible]永眠[illegible]

千九百四十四年十一月二十五日

喪主　[illegible]
友人代表　[illegible]

御禮

[illegible]病院に居りました間[illegible]色々と御厚情に預り[illegible]タシメに移る事になり[illegible]多數お見送り下さいまして[illegible]御禮申上げます

十二月七日
小[illegible]
カズロー在留者各位

エドモントン―晩香坡直通路

日本人の働きで開通し来年は觀光客へも開放できる

敵軍の防衛地帯から移動した日本人千五百名以上が就働した道路建設工事によってジャスパーからブルーリヴァーへの道路の間隙百四十哩がつながれて道は一と先づ開通を見たと今週のマクリーンス雑誌は報じてゐる。政府の規則によって道路工事の進展狀態を發表することを禁止されてゐたのが解禁された結果、今やエドモントンから晩香坡への直通道路が出來たことを發表し得るやうになつたのだと同誌は言ひ

この道路はアルバータ州のジャスパーからビーシー州のブルーリヴァー、カムループスを通るもので、來年には觀光客へも開放されることにならうが、一般の通路として開放されるまでにはまだ〳〵相當の仕上げ工事を施さねばならぬ。此の道路完成によってエドモントンから晩香坡への道程は二百哩は短縮されることになる。而して其の途中には静かなレーキ、瀑流や湍流などがありフィッシングによい流れやマウンテン・ゴート、ディア、ムース、ベーアなどを含むハンテングの出來るところなきスポーツマンのパラダイスの中を道は蜿蜒と通り抜けて居るのだが、斯くてエドモントンが二十年間夢みてゐた太平洋岸への直通ハイウエー、而して觀光者に壮大なる景色を與へ得る道は今漸く實現されたのだとマクリーンス雑誌は書いてゐる。右の道路工事中北端のキャンプは一九四二年の春から夏へかけて行はれたのであるが其の當時には約十ケ所の道路キャンプがあつたのである。而して其の後キャンプに殘つてゐた人員の大部分は南の部分なるレンヂリーア、サンダーリヴァー、ピラミッド等に移され現住ではサンダーリヴァーの道路キャンプのみに約五十名が居るのである。

コリンス氏

轉住局長の職を去る

日系人轉住局長コリンスが其の職に留まらないであらうといふ決定的な報道がウイニペッグから來た卽ち同氏は十二月一日に其の以前の地位なるアルバータ州政府の土木次官に復歸したとウイリアムス大臣から發表されたのである。コリンス氏は過去二ケ年間聯邦政府の日系人轉住局長に任命されてゐたのであり、その後任は未だ任命されないが東部カナダの役人が後繼者となることと見られてゐる。夫れまで當分の間はイーストウッド氏に代つて晩香坡本部の事務總長となつたリスター氏が新しく命名された勞働省日系人局の仕事を指圖するのである。リスター氏はレスブリッヂからフォートウイリアムス迄の巡回監察官だつた人で其前にはサンドン居住地の監督を務めてゐた。尚イーストウッド氏はゼネラル・モータース會社の太平洋區域支配人に擧げられた。

ニューデンヴァーの火事

小田巧氏と肥後きみゐ氏住居全燒

（ニューデンヴァー發）十一月三十日午後七時半オーチャード居住地のマウント・ライダ第一四八號ハウス（肥後、小田兩家族居住）に出火があり鄰組と共に日系人消防隊並に市消防隊が駆けつけて消火に努力したが遂に全燒した。原因は不明とされてゐる。燒失したハウスには肥後きみゐ氏と小田巧氏夫妻及子供の二家族が居住してゐたものでミセス肥後は友人訪問のため此時半頃外出、小田氏は就寝、ミセス小田と子供さんはお湯を使うてゐた際に出火したのであるがミセス肥後は夫の待機してゐるモントリオール市に出發のため一日前に荷物は送り出してゐたので身廻り品を燒失しただけで濟んだが小田氏の方は金も含めて所持品全部を失つた上に小田氏自身は其の際火が廻つてゐたので窓から入つて大切な物を持ち出さうとして顔面其他に火傷を負ひ入院してゐるが經過は良好である。兩隣の肥後佐吉、鹿谷太三郎兩家は隣中で風がなかつたので日人消防隊の努力で類燒を免れることが出來た。一方氣の毒な罹災者は友人の家庭に引取つて世話してゐるが本人委員會では早速罹災者救濟に乗り出して居り一般は深く同情してゐる。

田邊平五郎氏夫人

火事で慘死

前號所報十一月廿三日ウエストウッドの火事で不幸にも燒死したのは矢張り田邊平五郎氏夫人とらで、同氏自宅二階より出火したもので、あり時計修繕業をしてゐる田邊氏は仕事場を二階にしてゐたので夫人は煙を見付け大館客より預つてゐる品を氣遣ひ二階に驅け上りドアを押して室内に飛び込みし時は既に時遅れ無慘にも燒死したのであるといふ。葬儀は十一月廿七日に執行された。

キング政府

信任投票を得

（オタワ發）オタワ議會は金曜日キング政府に對する信任投票を一四三票對七〇票を以て可決し來年一月卅一日まで休會となつた

賣られたホテルは

日本人居住地ではない

十一月四日の新聞英字紙にクリスチナレーキのホテルが競賣されたと報道されてゐたが、右は「キングスレー避暑地」と稱せられてゐるところで日本人が居住してゐるアルパイン・ロッヂではない。

「理想と主義の戦ひ」

東京生れの日本人が米國に志願

（クリーヴランド發）米國に在る東京生れの日本人でも米國陸軍に志願を許される事になつた結果最初に申込んだのは當市の軍需工場に働いてゐる海老原ハンター（二〇）君である。彼は東京生れであるが二歳の時から米國で育つた者でパールハーバー直後に軍隊に志願して大統領に書翰を送り「自由が武器を以て上げられてきた主義を保持するために戦ふ機會を與へて貰ひたい」と述べ其後トパズ轉住所に移されてからも昨秋日系市民に對する徵兵が復活された際にも志願したもので今度こそは長い間の念願が叶つたわけである。彼れは「支那戦線に出征して日本のファシストと戦ひたい」と言つてゐるそれが日本人と戦ふのは困りはせぬかとの問ひに對しては

「此戦爭は一人種と他人種の戦ひであると私はとつてゐない。夫はデモクラシー對ファシズムの理想と主義の戦ひでありファシズムは絶滅されなければならず私は其仕事に對して自分の責めを果したいのだ」

と答へてゐる。

グルー前駐日大使

辭任した米政府のヘル國務長官の後任には若手のステチニアス次官が推薦されたが、新次官には前駐日大使グルー氏が推薦された。

ウオロシロフ元帥

（モスコー發）ソヴイエツトの國防人民委員ウオロシロフ元帥（六三）は其の職を解かれ後任にはニコライ・ブルガニン（四九）が擧げられた。右につき外國筋ではウオロシロフ元帥はロシア極東軍總司令官に任ぜられたと觀てゐる

東京爆撃第四回目

（サイパン發）超要塞機ビー二九號は十二月三日第四回目の東京地方爆撃を敢行した。サイパン飛行場の出撃路は太平洋上では最長のものである。尚八日には硫黄島、小笠原列島を空襲した。

西部戦線や、活潑

ヨーロッパの西部戦線では中央部の米第三軍が前進してザール河の六ケ所を渡りフランス國境都市のザールゲミーン市を占領し、ザールの首都なるザールブリユツケン市に肉薄しつゝある。

人事消息

■移轉 カズロー病院に居た小川長一氏外六名は十二月七日出發タシメへ移つた

■婚約 エドモントンにニッチキン餐別をしてゐる辻川英次郎氏はピクチュアビュートの臘山渡氏長女タミヨ嬢と十一月廿六日ピクチュアビュートにて婚約式を擧げた

■結婚 アルバータ州ピクチュアビュートの山下政男氏とアイオシスプリングスの菅森トシ孃は町田校村兩氏の仲介で十一月廿四日ピクチュアビュート佛教會にて河村開教使司式にて結婚式擧行▲スローカンの福島次助氏長男選氏とニウデンヴァーの濱崎進之丞氏長女信子嬢は阿久根直之助、肥後惣吉兩氏夫妻の仲介で十二月三日ニウデンヴァー・アンソン牧師司式で結婚式擧行▲アルバータ州レイモンドの藤木平三郎氏次男弘氏とカウロートの甲斐民式氏長女静子嬢はダウイリアムス牧師夫妻の仲介で婚約中だつたが十二月七日カズロー合同教會に於て同牧師司式の下に結婚式を擧行▲クリスチナレーキの庄司彌吉氏長男外治とグリンウッドの奈須八重氏長女昌子嬢は青田力吉、濱上彌三郎兩氏夫妻の仲介で婚約中だつたが十一月五日アルパイン・ロッヂに於て小倉牧師司式の下に結婚式を擧行した▲アルバータ州[illegible]ルの齋藤セ氏長男城夫氏とカズローの飛瀬金太郎氏長女花子嬢は高原幸藏、若川忠三兩氏夫妻の媒妁で婚約結び十二月十一日カズロー合同教會で清水牧師司式の下に結婚式を擧行する

■追悼會 十一月十七日トロントに於て死去したスローカンの秋山表郎氏四男弘氏の葬儀は十九日トロントに於て執行、廿日火葬に附し骨は兄の慶氏が携へてスローカンに歸り三十日同地オドフェローホールにて追悼會を執行した

■死亡 熊本縣下益城郡出身永田敬次氏（七八）はニューデンヴァーのサナトリアムにて療養中の處十一月廿二日死去、移動當時よりローズベリーに居たので同地日本人會の世話で廿四日夜外校舎にて通夜廿五日葬儀を執行、ローズベリー日本人會では故人の近親者並に

同郷の知友を待ねてゐる▲ノースカムループスの隆野具男氏は永いこと病氣療養中だつたが十一月二十日カムループスのローヤル・インランド病院にて死去ドライヤー葬儀社に於て廿一日通夜、廿四日葬儀を執行。かし野氏は[illegible]製造業をやつてゐた人▲北村三郎氏は十一月二十二日スローカン病院に於て死去、廿四日ニウデンヴァー佛教會に於て告別式及葬儀執行

謹告

妻 とら

儀十一月二十二日午前十時自宅二階より出火全燒に際し不幸にも燒死仕候早速知人諸賢に謹告仕候ところ十一月二十六日キャプテン西川氏宅に於てお通夜並に翌二十七日告別式執行致し下さり遠路にも拘らず態々御會葬下され且つ過分の御香料を賜り又多額の御見舞金に預り多大の御同情を賜り深く感謝仕候茲に謹んで御禮申上候

田邊平五郎
喪主 長男

世話人代表

高橋 [illegible] 高橋 [illegible] 田邊 [illegible] 田邊吉平 大津久助 荒川石夫 水野重平 稀村[illegible] 西川卯三郎 岩田正一 香田喜太郎 丞田東三郎 磯谷秀吉 矢苅[illegible] 中尾[illegible]

高橋[illegible] 高橋[illegible] 遠谷[illegible] 鈴木[illegible] 竹内[illegible] 大石[illegible] 尾形[illegible] 森谷[illegible] 西田[illegible] 夏原[illegible] 北川[illegible] 奥砂[illegible] 宮崎[illegible]

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(發行所) ビーシー州カズロー

編輯兼發行者　中山園人
日本文編輯者　梅月高市

購讀料　一部十仙　一ヶ月四十仙　前金六ヶ月二弗　一ヶ年四弗

社説

クリスマスの贈物

われ等の期待する政府の行動

オタワに於ける政治的緊張事態は今や過ぎ去り、年内に展開を見るであらうと豫想されてゐたキング首相の日系カナダ人に對する政策に關して再び注意が拂はれるであらうことが考へられる。

去る八月に首相によつて發表された此の政策は、過去二ヶ年間に亘り「人力の再配置」といふプログラムで勞働者によつて行はれて來たことを議會も確認した、その中に大部分含まれてゐる。それと同時にキング首相の聲明によつて二つの新しい方向が提示された。第一はカナダに留まりたいと思ふ者よりも、より多くの關心を日本に對して持つてゐる者を分離するといふ事である。そして第二は、市民の權利を、合法的にカナダに居住するオリエンタルの少數群といへども、デモクラチックな社會に於ける基本としての公正なる考慮が與へらるべきであるといふことが正式に確認されたことである。そこで、これらの目標の實現を具體的に示すところの指令が發せられるであらうことが、過去數ヶ月に亘つて待望せられてゐたのである。

第一の目標に關しては既に準備的な手段がとられたと報道されてゐる。之れに關しては色々と取沙汰されてはゐるが、當局の見地よりすれば、セグレゲーション(隔離)プログラムは比較的に簡單なことであるだらう。宣誓の報告では間諜その他サボタージュの證跡は全然ないことが明かにされてゐる。一方各個人々に關しては調査、登録、ビーシーセキュリテー・コミッションの過去三ヶ年間に亘る日本人の活動に對する克明なる調査、さては厳重なる郵便檢閲を通して、手續き記録が集められてゐるといはれる。

第二の目標は、表面上では容易に達成できることであるが、過去二ヶ年間に吾等が遭遇してきたことからすると實際困難なることである。一方に於ては、國內の多くの部面からの協力を得ることを困難ならしめるところの偏見と反抗的な輿論があり、この偏見輿論は日系人に對する制束を除去することや再定住プログラムにとつて必要なる財政的援助乃至は賠償等をなすことに反對するかも知れぬ。その他面に於ては、政府は依然彼等に對する道義的責任を持つて居るし、偏見にとらはれた輿論は彼等の安全に關して平等なる機會を與へることに氣が進んでゐないと考へることから、依然として躊躇しかちてゐる人々がある。

クリスマスは後二週間でくるのが、この際想像し得られる最も歡迎すべきクリスマスの贈物は、政府が、カナダに於けるデモクラチックな原則を保持するために、ビーシー州のセンターに在る絶望にして長い先のことを見ない不活潑なる一萬人の移動者を蹶起させ、カナダ國內に散在してゐる他の一萬の人々が彼等自身で其の將來を建設する其の能力を始め得られるやうに、大膽にして決定的なる行動に出づる事であると言へる。

この道を進む吾等

日系カナダ人デモクラシー委員會

トロントの日系カナダ人デモクラシー委員會は、以前の日系カナダ市民聯盟の一つの展開である。沿岸からの日系人移動と多くの進歩的青年の東部諸都市への再定住によつて、より進歩的な考へ方が起つてきた。此考へ方は、ビーシーに於て行はれてゐた事とは可なり獨立的なものである。その大なる理由の一つは以前の日本人社會よりの聞き影響といふものは最早や東部に於ては存在しない點である。經濟的、社會的問題は未だ存在するといへども、それも全然異なつた環境に於てである。吾々の問題は全體としてのカナダとカナダ人といふ事に向けられてゐるのだ。此重要なる要因こそは二世をしてより廣き部面の問題に手をつけさせたのである。

日系カナダ人デモクラシー委員會に對する論議は當然豫期されてゐることである。斯かる團體が二世總てから異議なく全面的に支持されるなどといふことは不可能事に屬することなのだ。過去一ヶ年間に於て委員會內幹部が企ててきたことは、戰前吾々が慣れてきたこととは凡そかけはなれたものだつたので二世の間から有らゆる種類の論議が惹起された。二世の間から當然起つて來るべきものとして長い間待つてゐたことが現はれたのだ。そして委員會の行動を歡呼して支持したものもあれば、委員會が他のセンターに居る二世と相談することなしに出過ぎたやり方をしたといふ意見を發表した者もあつた。更に委員會はカナダに居る日本人の統一に危險を及ぼすものであると指摘してゐる者もある。

委員會は、カナダに於ける二世總ての意見を代表し得るものでなく又斯かる事を主張するものでもない。この團體は斯うした事實を認識しての上で展開したものである。吾々は一方に於て進歩的な考へ方を持ち他方に於て反動的な態度をとる事は出來ないのである。斯うしたことを心において吾々の規約は出來上つたのであるが、其の前文には「デモクラシーの根本的精神は常に本團體の政策を支配するものでなければならぬ」とある。此の考へ方により委員會は吾々がカナダからより多くを期待するからには吾々はより多くの責任を負ひ義務を果さなければならぬことを認識するのである。若し吾々が戰後のカナダに於て重要なる團體となることを期待するならば、吾々は移動を口實として吾々の義務を避けることは出來ないのだ。

委員會はエヴアキユエーションの事實を輕視しようとするものではなく、それがカナダのデモクラシーの名に於て行はれた不當を辯解しようとするものでもない。吾等の多くは試練の日々を通過して來た。しかしながら過ぎ去つた日の事につき消極的な態度をもつて如何ほどそれを繰返して詳述してみたところで吾々にとつて何等良きものは與へないであらう。それ等の一つ一つがカナダの歴史上の汚點となるであらうことを、そして此のために、カナダのデモクラシーが後退し或る程度失墜させたであらうことを吾々總ては知つて居る。そして吾々の大部分は、なめさせられた試練からしてカナダは未だ眞のデモクラシーから可成り離れたものであることをも知つてゐる。

しかしカナダはデモクラシーの發展しつゝある國である。若し吾等が其の實現の一部分に參與したいと言ふのであつたなら言ふまでもなく吾々は努めて吾々の荷を負はねばならぬ。エヴアキユエーションの如き經驗を再びしないやうに自らを守るといふ利己的な考へからしても然うでなければならぬ。若し吾々が一段と努力によつて、吾々の民權を此の上侵害されないやうに阻止することが出來たら、吾々は實際に於て進しい方向を辿りつゝあるといふ事が出來るのだ。吾々の協力し統一された行動によつて、吾々はカナダ市民であるといふことをカナダ政府に認めさせ、吾々はカナダ市民として全的に認められる事で決して満足するものではないと力強く感激させる事が出來れば、それは吾々日系二世がカナダのデモクラシー發展のために寄與したと言へるのである。

此の委員會が過去に於てとつた行動の中には餘りに保守的で獨自にすぎたといふこともあつたと見られるかも知れない。若しカナダに居る二世の誰に斯うした氣持があるとしても、委員會としては寧にカナダ市民として此の國に居住する事を欲する日系カナダ人總ての意向を形成しようとする意圖によつて行動したものであるのだと吾等の幹部は確信するのである。吾等は、總てが此の目的達成のために結合し、各團體を支持して團結に副つた政策遂行のために力を合せることを要望する。吾等はカナダ政府に對して、我々は全きカナダ市民權の一つでも除けてゐたら滿足するものでないことを知らせなければならぬ。我々のために此の事をしてくれるものは吾々自身以外にはないと思ふ。吾等は、吾々總てに共通する目標に對して關心を持ち、その達成のために喜んで働く進歩的な思想のある二世總ての活動的協力を集めなければならぬ。(英文欄の田中榮二氏所論の大意)

「許すべからざる人種差別」

フリープレス紙がトロント市當局を非難

〔ウィニペッグ發〕トロント市の警察委員會が人種の故を以て營業ライセンス下附を拒否したことに對しカナダの著名なる日刊新聞たるウィニペッグ・フリー・プレスは十二月一日の社説に於て之を非難し「それは總ゆる人々として容赦すべからざる種類の眞の人種的差別である」と言明してゐる。社説の大意は次の通り。

「カナダに於ける人種的偏見主義は最近のトロントに於ける出來事から推して絶滅したとも又は除去されつゝあるとさへ言へない。卽ち、デーリー・スター紙の報ずるところによると、二名の者は其の人種の故のみをもつてトロント警察委員會から營業ライセンスを拒否された。一人はドイツ系であり、他は日系である。ドイツ系人は一九三〇年來カナダに居住して居り、他はカナダ生れであり出生による英國民である。此點に關してサタデー・ナイト誌は、

『此種の事はライセンス發給權を持つてる當局によつて將來に於ても若し繼續すれば少しも驚くべき事である。吾らはロシア人たるの故を以てフォレスト・ヒル村に住宅建築の許可を拒否する事も出來るし、英國人たるの故を以てケベックで職を拒否することも出來るといふことになるのだ』

と書いてゐる。之れは無政府狀態なる事でもあるが、責任的市民の多くが認識してゐるのである。カナダは、又は州乃至は他の政府が、その市民に合法的な職業につき勤務する權利を何うして拒否することが出來るといふのか? 吾々にも地球上の凡ての人種系統の人人を入れて構成してゐる國に於て一人種が他人種を互に容認し合ふといふことが何うして出來るかだ。

「戰爭に就ては或る種の原則は採用しなければならぬ。カナダの國防法はこれを規定してゐる。しかしそれはトロントに於て敵に對つてゐる種類の電氣ラヂオ修繕工が正當なる生計を營まうとすることに對しては適用されてはゐない。これは勤勉なる人々をして容すべからざる種類の人種的差別である。之れ等二人の者が戰時下カナダにとつて危險であるといふ事實はそこにもない。警察に於いてトロント警察委員會は、それは國家につきビジネスマンの協會と相談した結果であると言つてゐる。斯かる團體が如何なる權利をもつてエー、ビー乃至はシーなる人が職業に從事すると思ふ生計をたてることを許すとか許さないとかいふことを示し得るといふのか? 實際、奇怪な不面目なることではある。」

冬でも仕事がある

アップルの産地オヤマ

松本喜代太郎

アップルの産地オカナガンにも冬がやつて来た。當オヤマでは目下アップル収穫後の跡始末の仕事——化學肥料の配施、デスキング等——に相當忙しく働いてゐる。就働時間は一日七、八時間だが冬籠りの食料かせぎには充分である。此の仕事が終るのは十二月の中旬で、其の頃から来年四月初めの頃まではプルーニングの仕事があるので農閑期といへども殆どムアダーに働くことが出来る。斯うして冬季も留まつて働いてゐる日本人は二十一家族で他に獨身者が三十一名ある。

オヤマは寒村ではあるが、それでも戸數は百四十戸あり東西八哩南北十四哩で果樹園の面積一千百エーカーに及び其他野菜畑、パスチュラがあり、アップル、ピーチ、チェリー（オカナガンでも一番有名な原産地）等の果樹園を今日の如く築き上げるには三十八年の歳月を閲してゐるのである。學校も小學校、ハイ校あり日系學童も双方合せて三十餘名通學してゐる。教會も合同、イングリッシュ、メソヂストの三教會があり、イングリッシュ教會には牧師が常任してゐて日曜學校もあり日系兒童も多數出席してゐる。店も三軒あり、レストラント、ガラージ、郵便局等から驛前にはソーシアルホールがあつて毎金曜日夜にはダンスや屋内の冬季体育が行はれ月に一回は活動寫眞もある。夏季にはレーキに水泳場が開け、ボート遊びやフイッシング等も出来る。此の村で冬籠りする上に唯一つ缺陥なのは薪が高い上に不充分な點であるが之は戦時中どこでも同じことであらう。昨年驛前には七萬五千弗のコールドストレージも建築中であるが完成の上は此の附近の光景を一段と引き立てることになるであらう。

色々な點から考へ合せて移住日本人も戦後といへども各自の希望次第では定住してやつて行ける可能性が充分にあり、人々は何れも生活に馴みづゝ又一段新しき年を迎へようとしてゐる。

暖いクリスマスも出来やう

大隣生

近年になくフルーツ類の豊作もスポーカン方面の若い人達のヘルプを得て完了、今や見渡す限りのオーチャードは裸木となつた。日増しに加はる戸外の寒さではあるが今年は収入も良かつたので本當に暖かいクリスマスを落着いた氣分で迎へる事が出来るであらう。沿岸から移動して来た日本人も一般に満足すべき住居を得て第二のホームを堅實に築いて居る。

ハミルトンにて

中元仁助

僕がブランストン第二キャンプからハミルトンに来たのは昨年八月終り夏の頃であつた。不馴れの土地に来てルーム探しに疲労困憊して居るところに訪ねる二年前にここに来たといふ二世の某君に會ひルームは固より仕事口まで探して貰つた時は、ほんとうに嬉しかつた。彼の厚意は永久に忘れられない。彼は晩香坡のテクニカル・スクールを出て此所の機械工場に働いてゐる。

ハミルトンには日本人の家族持も可なり殖えて現在四百人以上と云はれてゐるが、少數の人々を除く外は工場に働いてゐる。仕事の心配はないけれども住宅問題では悩まされる。こゝは人口十八萬だといはれるが工業は頗る盛んで、人力不足のため澤山の婦人も働いてゐる。

ルーム代がとても高い（二年前の晩市の三倍見當）のには驚くが、食料品は、これでも非常時かと思へるくらゐに豊富である。酒を好む者はパーミット無しで買へるので満悦してゐる者もある。

一日佐藤新一氏等とマウンテンパークに遊んだ。昔はケーブルカーで上下したものと見える。今はバスの便もあり階段を歩いても二十分ぐらゐで行ける。ハミルトン市の全景はもとより遥か北方の湖上も眺められる。余り好い景色である。

ダンダーン・パーク内の博物館も見た。建物は餘り大きくないけれども、陳列品は晩市のよりも數多あり、ナポレオン時代のもの、日本の甲冑や陶器類等もある。一行中の井上喜十郎氏は一々丹念に研究してゐた。

此の博物館の入口には「ダンダーン城」と書いてある。三際の一室は在りし日のダンダーン氏の寝室で、其まゝ昔の姿に保存してある。一般者に其の由緒を語つたら—

今を去る百三十二年前米國の軍隊がハミルトンを攻撃したのを英國軍隊が撃退したとき、ダンダーン氏も英國軍人として参加したのみならず武器の貯蔵者でもあつたので其の勤功によりダンダーン城の主人公はダンダーンパークの主となつたといふことである。

初雪

[illegible]ーノン巴琴里句會

初雪や草の中なる牛の瞳　孤月

初雪や霜に[illegible]の瞳にうみ　無水

岸郷や子等喚聲を初ゆきに　はるえ

初雪や木の紅葉にまき[illegible]ね　友雪

初ゆきや庭の落葉に暮れる里　月多

裏山に初雪見初の今朝の冷え　行心

初雪や里の灯に[illegible]寒　[illegible]

牛の背に日向ぼつこや秋の[illegible]　[illegible]

日本人取扱報告書（五）

オタワ政府労働省發表

ローヤルコミション

インテリア居住地の状態調査

一九四三年の後半期に、インテリアタウン居住地の日本人委員會や個人等から労働省、プロテクチングパワー、國際赤十字社等に對してセットルメントに於けるメンテナンス率が不十分であり醫療や被服支給が十分でなく、家、燃料、燈火等が不満足且つ非衛生的である等々の苦情と請願があつたので一九四三年十二月にローヤルコミションが任命され、次の諸點を調査した。

（一）メンテナンス、被服、住居衛生等に關する現在の取りきめは十分であるか否か、若し十分でなかつたら如何なる改正が適當であるか。

（二）就働の機會を提供されたのを受けない就働能力ある日本人に對するメンテナンス額を制限してある現在の政策は健全と云へるか否か、若し然らずとすれば如何なる修正が適當であるか。

（三）金のある日本人には或る限度まで自からの金で生活して行く事を要求してゐる政策は健全であるか否か、若し修正するとすれば如何なる方法がよいか。

（三）インテリア・セトルメントにおける機關の改善に關して進言があるか。

（四）今すぐに他の場所へ轉住出来ないセトルメントの日本人のために特別な産業を起すとか生産的な仕事をさせる事に就て更に何か好い取りきめをつくることが出来るか。

（五）セトルメントは一時の居ジウ地であつて恒久な轉ジウ地としては取扱つてゐないといふ事實を基礎として、日本人のウエルフエア一般に關して進言があるか。

コミションはマニトバ州政府の衛生次官ジャクソン博士を委員長とし、カナデアン・ウエルフエア・カウンシルの專務理事デヴィッドソン博士、晩市のボートン救濟部長、ヂエルストックのミセス・サ[illegible]ランドを委員としたもので、晩市や各センターで調査會を開き擧げられてゐた苦情につき一々調べた上一九四四年一月に委員一致の報告書を労働大臣に提出し、次いでそれは議會に提出されたが、報告書は次の如く結論してゐる。

「コミションの全員一致の意見は、ビーシー州インテリア・セトルメントの日本人のためにカナダ政府が労働省を通してつくつてゐる取極めは、戦時の規定としては、合理的に公正で十分であるといふにある。」

判定と進言

次はローヤル・コミションの判定（ファインデング）と進言（レコメンデーション）である。

メンテナンス

（判定）食物は色々な良質のものが得られる。現在のメンテナンス率は救濟率と同じであるか乃至は少し高い。學童を検査したところでは健康状態は移動以來改善されてをり、被服と燃料は満足に供給されてゐる。

（進言）就働能力ある者及び其の家族に對する食料メンテナンスは現在のところ増加せぬ。就働能力なき者と其の家族には十パーセント以内の増加を行ふ。

家屋

（判定）住居が不安全だといふ證據はない。古い建物を修理したところは日本人の移動前の夫れと同じであり、新らしく建てたハウスは役つてゐる。少し人を入れ過ぎてゐるが、戦前より多いといふわけではない。

（進言）就働能力のある者が他へうつるに從つて働けない者へもう少しスペースを與へよ。

就働

（判定）セキュリテーコミションは出来るだけ多數を雇傭してゐる。自活出来る就職へと轉出することは彼等のために良いことである。働ける者へメンテナンスを拒否する政策は公正且つ必要である。

（進言）セキュリテーコミションとセレクチヴサーヴイスの協力により日本人を自活出来る職に就ける事を一段と奨勵し、此の機關を強化すること。

教育

（判定）州政府は移動日系學童に對する教育の責任遂行を拒絶してゐる。エレメンタリー（小學）教育はセキュリテーコミションで與へてをり、ハイスクール教育は教會の學校其他で與へて居る。孤立せる學童は通信教程によつてゐる。

（進言）之等の學童に對する教育の責任を再び取るやうビーシー州政府と交渉を再開せよ。

醫療

（判定）各セトルメント共に優良なる醫療と病院施設があり良きクリニックとスタッフの配置よろしきを得た病院がある。ニューデンヴアーには立派な結核療養院がある。人々は非常に健康で一九四三年には傳染病はなかつた。

（進言）カスローの看護婦なしで[illegible]セトルメント全般に衛生教育を行[illegible]すること。

慰安

（判定）各セトルメント共に屋内及び野外の慰安（リクリエーション）が得られる。

（進言）慰安施設、ことに之れ以上の金を出さないこと。

日本人資産

（判定）日本人には大人は二百六十弗、子供には五十弗迄の金を保持させる事を許す政策をとつてゐる。カストデアンとコミショナーとが考慮の上で日本人に資産を渡す事にしてゐる。

（進言）セトルメントの外に移住した日本人にはカストデアンに要求して資産を渡すこと。セトルメント内に居る者に對しての處分は慎重に考慮しコミショナーの決定した時に資産を渡すこと。

Resume on Evacuee Property

(From a Report by the Department of Labor, Ottawa, Sept 1944)

Japanese property is not under the supervision of the Commission or the Department of Labour, but naturally all matters affecting it have had repercussions in Japanese evacuation, employment and administration, and hence are of interest.

Between February and July, 1942, the Smith Committee, established by Order-in-Council P. C. 987, sold or leased most of the Japanese-owned fishing boats and equipment on the Pacific Coast, and the remainder in July were turned over to the Custodian of Alien Property.

By Orders-in-Council P. C. 1665 and 2483 of March 1942, all the Japanese property in the restricted areas (except liquid assets) was placed under the control and management of the Custodian as a protective measure, mostly by voluntary agreement. Excluded from this was a considerable amount of household and personal effects which the Japanese took with them in evacuation, at the expense of the Commission. Japanese farm properties, mostly in the Fraser Valley and comprising approximately 1,000 farms, were in June, 1942, placed under the control of the Director of Soldier Settlement of Canada for purposes of administration, and subsequently, the greater number of them were expropriated at an important valuation for the purpose of post-war veteran settlement.

In January, 1943, by Order-in-Council P. C. 469, the Custodian was given power to sell or otherwise dispose of all Japanese real property and chattels in his possession. The Custodian proceeded to set up Advisory Committees on Japanese urban and real property, on which Committees the Japanese were represented. Since the summer of 1943 a number of city properties have been sold by tender. During 1942-43 the evacuated Japanese had the right to apply to the Custodian to locate and forward any of their chattels (which included household furniture, cooking utensils, crockery, store stocks, canned goods, personal possessions, etc.) at their own expense, either to the Housing Centres or to their new homes east of the Rockies, and very many had their goods forwarded to them. This included their radios and cameras which had been collected by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and which were returned when they moved east of the Rockies. Early in 1944 the Custodian began to sell the balance of the Japanese chattels on a seller's market to prevent further deterioration in storage. Personal property of a sentimental or religious value is, however, being reserved from sale for the owner.

The proceeds of all sales are held to the credit of the former owner. Such liquid assets can be drawn upon to any amount by Japanese outside the Housing Centres, but those living in Commission Housing Centres can draw only limited amounts for actual living expenses.

In 1943 the Japanese took legal action against the Crown to block sale of their property, by three test cases (on behalf of a Canadian-born Japanese, a naturalized Canadian and a Japanese National) before the Exchequer Court of Canada. These cases were argued in May, 1944, and judgment was reserved.

Several hundred Japanese living outside the restricted areas, from British Columbia and the Yukon as far east as the Maritimes, have lived and worked peacefully for many years in normal life, and have owned properties without discrimination.

Japanese evacuees moving out by the thousands, however, presented a difficult problem. In February, 1942, by Order-in-Council P. C. 1457 they were prohibited from purchasing or leasing real property without a permit from the Minister of Justice except that they might lease buildings for residential purposes on a yearly basis or less without a permit. In December, 1943, the Order-in-Council was amended to permit Japanese to lease buildings for business purposes on a yearly basis or less without a permit from the Minister of Justice. A few permits for the purchase have been granted.

Because of reports from British Columbia that some Occidentals allegedly were purchasing and holding land for Japanese, the Defense of Canada Regulations were amended by Order-in-Council P. C. 3707 of May, 1944 to make this an offense.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to our many friends in Toronto for the words of sympathy and kindnesses during our recent loss of our beloved youngest son and brother, Hiro, who passed away suddenly following a brief illness.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Akiyama,
Slocan, B.C.
Brothers and relatives
Toronto, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. Tokitaro Matsuguchi, wish to extend their sincere appreciation and thanks to the host of friends for the many courtesies extended them during their stay at Greenwood, B. C. and the kindnesses accorded them at the time of their departure from that centre. They arrived at Montreal, P.Q. on November 26 rejoining the rest of the family. They are now residing at 1441 St. Mark Ave., Montreal, P. Q.

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The New Canadian gratefully acknowledges generous donations from Rev. Y. Akagawa of Morris, Man., and Mr. T. Negoro of Toronto.

Fire Report Confirmed

The report on the Westwold fire last week stated that Mrs. Tora Tanabe, wife of Heitaro Tanabe perished in the blaze has been confirmed by a correspondent in Westwold.

Mrs. Tanabe is reported to have rushed upstairs in an effort to save valuable watchmaker's equipment and to extinguish the flames but was overcome with the smoke as soon as she opened the door to the room.

A CORRECTION

The reported sale of the Christina Lake Hotel which appeared in the November 4 issue of The New Canadian stating that it housed a number of self-supporting evacuees is inaccurate.

The property sold was the Kingsley Resort about 2½ miles from Alpine Lodge, where the evacuees are residing.

Unwritten Letter to a Dead Soldier

(Bill Hosokawa, in the Heart Mountain Sentinel)

DES MOINES, Iowa—There is a letter on my desk that should have been answered weeks ago. It has been set aside for business or leisure that at the time seemed more important.

There is no need now to reply to that letter, for the Doughboy who wrote it is dead. Fred Yamamoto, who used to earn his $16 a month as a reporter for The Sentinel, has died a soldier's death somewhere in France.

What good is it now to say I wish I had written that letter? That would be only an expression of remorse, and no matter how deeply we feel it, remorse is only conscience at work.

There is one passage in Fred's letter that stands out. It says:

"Our boys have suffered many casualties, for the going has been rugged. Many of those casualties are the result of our being green, and they happen to every outfit going into the line for the first time. But we are becoming more experienced and we are giving it as well as taking it. The Nazis are smart, tough soldiers, but we can be just a little smarter . . ."

There is no doubt in my mind that Fred was a tough, smart soldier. He was the farthest thing imaginable from the soldier type, but he was a thorough workman who learned his lessons well.

That was obvious during the time he worked for The Sentinel. It was not easy for him to write. But he did a thorough job when the sand, wind, mud, cold, distance and red tape made reporting at Heart Mountain a grind.

He tried hard because he liked his work and made it a large part of life. That's the way he must have been as a soldier, for though he despised military regimentation and hated the violence of war, he enlisted voluntarily from a deep conviction.

"I'm betting on America," he once said, "and I'm not going to sit back and let someone else do the fighting for me."

Perhaps the mainland Nisei need to be conditioned further to war's grim toll. To them the war department's laconic telegrams are a new experience, and perhaps because of the conditions under which the Nisei went to war, the news of their loss hits with double impact.

Yet we all know that no democratic people can be brutalized to the extent of accepting death as commonplace.

If there is a lack for the Nisei, it is in their realization of the price that must be paid for the objectives of this war. Too many of them, it seems, have lost their sense of values in the evacuation and are prone to evaluate unconsciously, at least, the war sacrifices of others in relation on a descending scale, to the ultimate which they feel they made in the evacuation.

Thus when word of wounds or death is received, the shock hits harder because of unpreparedness for it.

The best and only preparation for the kind of news that can be expected in many more American homes is the understanding that Yanks of every complexion and racial extraction are dying every day so that those of us who remain can work to make this a better world for all mankind.

That is the unwritten, unspoken pact between all Americans, civilians and service men. This, if I could, is what I would like to write to Fred Yamamoto today.

Program of Racial Engineering Practical and Possible in U.S.

("BROTHERS UNDER THE SKIN" by Carey McWilliams, Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, $3.75.)

A Review by E. C. B.

"Brothers Under The Skin" by Carey Williams is one of the more notable contributions to a field of study certain to be a major consideration in post-war America. The whole problem of race relations and underprivileged minorities is increasingly a nation-wide concern. The clearly defined ideological clashes involved in the war will probably contribute to make the issue of domestic race relations a national issue. Notable dislocations and shifting of population necessitated by demands of the present period have appreciably increased inter-racial tension by disrupting accepted local standards. Technological advancements accelerated by the demands of war will probably induce a change in the post-war industrial pattern and will demand a practical and preventive approach to forestall a major crisis on the racial front. It is the thesis of McWilliams that the psychological and necessary time to act is now. "An utterly unique conjunction of events has presented America," says he "with a magnificent opportunity to go forward with the unfinished business of democracy."

In a virile prose that is both careful and well documented, the chapters are devoted to America's past history of discriminations against the Negro, Indian, Chinese, Mexican and Japanese and other minorities within its borders. It makes a reading of sorry bigotism and exploitation. The whole problem of the minorities is related to their part in America's war effort, and to their aspirations in the peace that is to follow.

In a concluding chapter entitled "Outline for Action" McWilliams argues that action is imperative both from a scientific and a practical approach. Until it was scientifically established that the notion of essential biological difference or the theory of superior and inferior races—among the races was unsound, "democracy had been compelled to rest its major premises on partial and insecure foundations." To-day, the implementation and extension of democracy can be considered, not quixotically, but upon sound scientific assumptions that the "race problem" is essentially cultural and not biological. And to deal with the matter of cultural conflict the writer believes that there exist today well recognized techniques of demonstrated soundness.

NECESSARY ACTION MUST BE UNDERTAKEN NOW

From the practical point of view, again he arrives at the conclusion that the necessary action must be undertaken now. The attempted solution by the south of its race-problem by a system of bi-racialism—has been a failure. Racial segregation is essentially impossible and impractical, and like slavery itself, a "malignant growth in a democracy." Industrial developments alone dictate its abolition. He sees the impending collapse of the plantation economy in the south as a result of rapid mechanization in agriculture, and the Negro must somehow be absorbed into other channels of employment. The war-time emergency regulations devised to control the new pattern of relationships must be retained and therefore it is necessary to implement them now.

Ideologically America has been driven to the necessity of making a world-wide declaration of human rights, creating a new pattern of international democracy. McWilliams quotes Alain Locke—"the outline of a new international order already exists within the phalanx of the United Nations which united an unprecedented assemblage of the races, culture and peoples of the world." And in this new world setting from which we cannot retreat, "the more paradoxical our race attitudes and traditions will become in contrast."

Congress Can Enforce Constitutional Rights

In the opinion of McWilliams the ending of racial discrimination in American has become a practical political possibility. It possesses now the will and the physical unity and the power to deal adequately with this "program of racial engineering." At the outset of democratic development it was perhaps enough merely to define human rights but in the kind of world to follow after this war, it has become "imperative that the right be implemented and vague declaration be enforced."

What McWilliams proposes is to establish the principle that there shall be no discrimination against individuals because of race, color or creed, as a matter of national policy. "As we have moved away from Laissez faire economic doctrine we must do so also in population matters."

McWilliams proposes that the Congress take steps to enforce and to implement the rights guaranteed by the Constitution by enacting a new federal civil rights statute, and its enforcement delegated to an administrative agency similar to the National Labor Relations Board.

Additional measures are also proposed. Federal intervention will be necessary in the matter of residential segregation by provisions that new subdivisions and urban redevelopment projects will not be approved if it is proposed to restrict occupation on a racial basis. It is possible to do so as most of these post-war housing projects will be federally financed. The poll-tax clause in federal elections must be outlawed. This incidentally has support of a large number of southern newspapers. Congress must intervene to drop every device which Southern ingenuity has invented to disfranchise the Negro, by perhaps looking at Section 2 of the Fourteenth Amendment. It is noted that in June, 1920, Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts attempted to enforce this section, and nearly succeeded to the surprise of the entire nation.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT GROUP IMPORTANT

The war-time creation of the Fair Employment Practice Commission is heralded as an important precedent. Despite the fact that it has no legislative sanction and has no real powers of enforcement, it succeded in bringing the Bill of Rights closer to reality than anything in the past eighty years. It is suggested that the strengthening of the Fair Employment Practice Commission principle by providing it with legislative sanction will be one of the necessary measures.

As for discriminatory practices still strongly entrenched in the trade-union movement, it is proposed that the Wagner Act be amended so as to give the National Labor Relations Board jurisdiction to investigate such practices. The board could enforce its orders for fair practice by injunctive process and denying its protection should its orders be disobeyed.

Aside from the highly significant feature of its remedial proposals, broadly applicable in a national scale, to end minority discriminations in the United States, "Brothers under the Skin" is of particular interest to the Japanese Canadians as it devotes an entire chapter to the Japanese. It is a history of the development of an anti-Japanese movement in California, not essentially unlike that which prevailed in British Columbia, and the behavior of this minority under the impact of evacuation and the relocation program now being followed.

ALIENS IN U. S. IN THE NEWS

(Time Magazine, Dec. 4, 1944)

Two foreign-born Japanese made news in the U. S. last week:

Kamematsu Osada, 68, became the first to return to a California defense area since the evacuation of early 1942. **He turned up in Sacramento with his proudest possession, a canary named Dick, that can whistle America. Osada was allowed to come home when his wife, a white U. S. citizen who had remained behind, fell ill. Reaction to Osada's return varied. Said one neighbor: "It isn't nice to see them loose on the streets. . ." Said another: "One Japanese free** won't be so bad." Said Osada: "I would go to war any time for this country, even if I am an old man."

Tokyo-born Henry Ebihara, 21 became the first to jump at a **brand-new War Department ruling permitting alien Japanese to enlist in the U.S. Army. Ebihara, whose younger brothers and sisters are all citizens, was brought to the U.S. at the age of two. A Cleveland war-plant worker, he had asked both Franklin Roosevelt and War Secretary Stimson for a chance to fight. Said he "My people are Americans, even though I was born in Japan and can't be a citizen because my skin is yellow. This war isn't one race against another—it is a war of ideas and principles. I want to fight the Japanese fascists."**

The New Canadian

P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama — Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki — Japanese Section Editor
Rates: 40c per Month — $2.00 for Six Months in Advance

Awaiting Developments

The tense political situation in Ottawa has now passed into history, and it is thought that some attention can shortly be given to the developments previously expected to break before the year's end in Mr. King's policy for persons of Japanese descent in Canada.

That policy as enunciated by the Prime Minister last August was in substance a parliamentary confirmation of what the Department of Labor has been doing for the past two years under the program known as the "re-allocation of manpower." At the same time, two new angles were introduced by Mr. King's statement. First, the decision to separate those whose interests lie more with Japan from those who wish and are eligible to remain in Canada. And second, the official affirmation that the rights of citizens and legally-resident aliens of a minority group should certainly be given the just consideration basic to a democratic society.

Great interest consequently has centered for months in the expected orders-in-council detailing the concrete steps through which these objectives may be realized.

Preliminary steps have already been taken in respect to the first objective, according to report. Contrary to prejudiced assertions, from the administration viewpoint, the segregation program would appear relatively simple to carry out. Police reports point to the notable lack of evidence suggesting the presence in Canada of professional foreign agents wilfully eluding the observation of authorities. And as for the ordinary individual, extensive records have already been compiled through routine procedures of investigation and registration, though the over-all check on activities maintained by the B. C. Security Commission for the past three years, and not least of all by a censorship of mail as rigorous as any imposed in the most totalitarian of states. Here, indeed, it is again the personal burden of the people concerned which will prove the heaviest.

The second objective, on the surface the easier to accomplish, promises to encounter the very real difficulties made unhappily familiar to us over the past two years. On the one hand there is prejudiced and hostile public opinion which will make it hard to secure the needed co-operation of many sections of the country; and the same public opinion which is likely to oppose the lifting of undemocratic restrictions as well as provision for financial assistance or due compensation in the resettlement program. And on the other hand, there is the inertia of a fearful people, induced by the feeling both that the government has a moral obligation to them and that a prejudiced public is not willing to give them an equal opportunity for security.

The Yuletide season is only two weeks away. It might be said that the most welcome Christmas gift imaginable would be news that the Government will strike a course of action for the preservation of democratic principle in Canada, bold and decisive enough to rouse ten thousand evacuees from the timid, short-sighted lethargy of the British Columbia centres and ten thousand others across the country to buckle down to the real job of building a future for themselves.

FRATERNITY BETWEEN SOLDIERS

Robert O'Brien, whose column "San Francisco" appears in the San Francisco Chronicle, recently told this story of a Marine Major and a Japanese American Army flyer. Wrote the columnist:

Conquering whatever [illegible] he might have felt at the sight of a Japanese face, a Marine Major struck up a conversation with a Japanese American youth in the United Airlines waiting room.

The youth was dressed in the uniform of an Army Flyer, and wore over his heart the ribbons of the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Silver Star and several other gallantry awards.

He was distressed. He told the Major he was on an emergency leave from the Pacific theatre, and was trying to get transportation to New York, where his wife was seriously ill.

Confronted by the uniform, the emblems of a distinguished record against the enemy and the anxious [illegible] of the youngster, the Major [illegible] that the face was a [illegible].

[illegible] the Major [illegible] and [illegible] to him. Then, [illegible] embarrassed [illegible] he waved away the [illegible] thanks [illegible] made his way [illegible] Powell Street.

The Marine Major was Gordon [illegible], the former USC football and [illegible] star. And the reason he moved awkwardly was because he was still trying to learn to use the wooden leg which replaced the one the Japs shot off in the South Pacific.

Letters to the Editor

Third Generation Speaks

Editor, The New Canadian:

With permission from my employer, I am forwarding a copy of her letter to the Calgary City Council, to you. It may be of interest to many, as it was to me.

M. Murakami

London, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I have just read an excerpt from the little newspaper "The New Canadian" telling of the reception and result of a request from a Canadian of Japanese origin to live in your city in order to enroll as a student in one of your schools. I am writing this letter to you because you are quoted as "urging a more tolerant attitude" toward these unfortunate people rather than to the person (or persons) on your council who opposed the issue, knowing that if this letter were in their hands, it would be relegated to the waste basket.

It is time Canadians such as I (a third generation Canadian of pure British origin) spoke out to try in even such a small way, to urge education for our narrow, prejudiced and ignorant citizens who prevent our nation from taking its place beside the great nations of the world, by spreading this disease of racial discrimination. I see it every day in all walks of life and I see it as one of the greatest dangers we Canadians have to face. We are fighting this war first because of intolerance and racial hate. Isn't that Hitler's platform, first and foremost?

May I, as a loyal Canadian ask your council to look deeper into this question of the Japanese Canadians and do not bar them from your community? There is a group of almost fifty here in London. I have gotten to know a good many through employment in my home and also by working with the group of the girls at our local Red Cross. I would like to feel that a many of our British Canadians were as good Canadians as these young people.

I would suggest that your Council see the "March of Time" short entitled "Tolerance" now showing at many theatres. It should make any narrow-minded Canadian, who through ignorance, holds such views as are expressed by your Ald. G. M. Brown (and in my opinion such a man should not be on any Council or public body) when he said he "didn't trust any of them." His ignorance and smallness is a danger to any community.

Very truly yours,
E. B. Ivey

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in the Davis Hall. The story is a classic example of all that is bad in news reporting and should be used in the textbooks on journalism under the heading "How NOT to Write a News Story." In the first place, the correspondent who wrote it evidently did not know the facts of what he was writing about and rather than go to the trouble of seeking them out, decided to guess at them or listen to street gossip. That is the kindest construction that can be put upon the story as the only other alternatives that the correspondent deliberately for some ulterior motive colored the news, possibly with the idea of stirring up trouble if the Japanese question was brought into it.

It was evidently the intention of the writer of the story to [illegible] the issue of the [illegible] [illegible] that if there were any new [illegible] [illegible] they were [illegible] for the purpose of giving free rein to the Japanese in the matter of coming into the city to live and when the war was over the city would have to keep them on relief. But the funny part of it all is the only person who seems confused is the writer of the story for in his last paragraph he or she inadvertently [illegible] that the present city council is responsible for the infiltration of the Japanese into the city and district. In other words, the correspondent not only introduces an entirely untrue element in his news story, but gets himself all balled up in doing it.

This attempt to introduce "cheap politics" into Grand Forks civic affairs will fail of course, by its own childishness. The people of this city are interested in the present and future betterment of Grand Forks for the benefit of all its citizens and not in playing petty personal politics.

The Committee for Democracy

By KINZIE TANAKA

TORONTO, Ont.

Under process of formal organization the past few weeks in Toronto has been the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy. It is the first real occasion since the fateful days of and after December 7, 1941, that any group of Canadian Nisei have aroused enough interest in themselves and their fellow Nisei, to launch an organization of the type that was represented in the late J.C.C.L.—the Japanese Canadian Citizens League. A great deal of criticism had been leveled at that League, but most of it on the negative side. Looking at it fairly and objectively, the JCCL of pre-Pearl Harbor days did serve a very good purpose. It laid a good groundwork for democratic Nisei thinking. Further, many of those who were actively associated with it have served the Japanese people during evacuation and relocation to a really helpful and progressive extent. But today a new set of conditions has come into being, and it is necessary to restudy the work of the former J.C.C.L., with appreciation of all that it was able to do under the existing handicaps and restrictions, that prevented it from taking a more prominent role in Nisei democratic development.

PROGRESSIVE THINKING

The Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy is a development of the former organization. With the removal of the Japanese from Vancouver and the following resettlement of many of the progressive youth in the eastern cities, a more progressive line of thinking has emerged. This thinking is quite in contrast with the line of action that had to be taken in B. C. One major reason is that the strong influence of the former Japanese community back on the west coast is no longer present here in the east. The problems of economic and social welfare are still with us, but in an entirely different setting. We no longer have the internal Japanese employer-employee problem that used to vex so many thinking Nisei. We find that there is no longer this internal strife, but that our problem is projected to Canada and the Canadian people as a whole. This very important fact has necessarily made the progressive and thinking Nisei broach the question on a much broader front.

THE CRITICS

Critics of the Japanese Canadian Committee for Democracy and the actions that they have taken are to be expected. It is hardly possible that an organization such as this would have the unanimous and unquestioning support of all the Nisei. There has never been such an organization in the past that attained such status, and therefore it is of no surprise that this new organization should be the object of much adverse criticism, whether the critics are informed or not. Because the first executive in the past year projected a line of thinking that is so far removed from that which we have all been accustomed to in pre-war days, it has received from the Nisei population every degree of criticism, from constructive to destructive. Those that have always thought in an active democratic way have hailed and supported this line of action as something that the Nisei community have been awaiting for a long time. Others have expressed the opinion that this Committee has taken too much on its hands, without the consultation of the Nisei in other centres. Still others believe that the Committee is endangering the unity of the Japanese people in Canada.

Now it should be clear to any understanding person that this type of organization cannot possibly and does not claim to express the opinions of every shade of Nisei thinking in Canada. This organization was developed because of the realization of this very fact. And should it try to undertake such a line of action, its purpose would be nullified even before it got started. You cannot take a progressive line of thinking on the one hand and then take a reactionary stand on the line and still respect yourself.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY

With this principle in mind, our constitution was drawn up. As the constitution states in the preamble: "The fundamental principles of democracy shall always govern the policy of this organization."

Niseis Must Unite To Improve Present Status

In line with this thinking, the Committee realizes that the more we expect from Canada, the more we must shoulder our responsibilities and perform our duties. If we expect to be an important entity of this pattern of Canada after the war has ceased, then we cannot sit back and excuse ourselves from our duties on the grounds of the evacuation.

This Committee is not trying to belittle the facts of the evacuation, nor excuse the wrongs that have been committed on us in the name of Canadian democracy. Many of us have gone through those trying days and have shared in all its upheavals. But no amount of harping back on those days with a negative attitude will ever do us any good. We all know that those pages will look very black in Canadian history; and that democratic progress in Canada has, because of [illegible], set back and lost some respect of all true lovers of democracy. Most of us realize that Canada is far from being a true democracy for we have experienced some of its workings.

GROWING DEMOCRACY

But Canada is a growing democracy, and if we wish to be part of its realization, then we must certainly pitch in to do our share. Even if it is from the selfish viewpoint of protecting ourselves from further experiences like that of the evacuation. If we can by our concerted effort, influence those who hold the reins of control to prevent any further encroachment on our civil rights, then we are indeed working in the right direction. Should we, by our united action, establish more fully and more forcefully on the government of Canada that we are Canadian citizens, and that we will not be satisfied until we are fully recognized as such, then it can be said that we Nisei have contributed to the development of democracy in Canada.

MUST CO-OPERATE

In the past it may have appeared that some of the actions taken by this Committee have been too extreme or independent. If this feeling has been shared by other Nisei in Canada, the members of the past executive want to assure them that the actions of the Committee have always been governed by its belief that they were earnestly trying to better the position of all Japanese Canadians, who want to live out their days in this country as Canadian citizens, who want to rally all those that share this objective, to get behind their individual organizations and work out a policy along similar lines. We must show the Canadian Government that we are not satisfied with anything short of full Canadian citizenship, we feel that no one else is going to do this for us. We must enlist the active co-operation of progressive and thinking Nisei all over Canada, who are interested in the mutual welfare of us all, and willing to work toward that end now.